AFTER SUMTER.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: About the posite Dam No. 5, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, with a force of infantry and several pieces of artillery, and began shelling the houses on the Maryland shore. Their main object was the destruction of the dam, as the canal was at that early day quite a channel for the transportation of flour, corn, oats, etc., for loss would have been quite a blow to the Union cause. Some of us who had been in the skirmish over the ferryboat at McCoy's Ferry were here present for duty. The rebols had the advantage of the high bluffs on the Virginia shore, and were armed with long-range rifles as well as their artillery. So we boys began to plan how we could prevent them from doing what

they came to do. At last we decided to get into the depression caused by the building of the lock at the end of of the lock wall being 10 or 12 feet lower than the abutment wall of the dam. So in we went, armed as well as we could arm ourselves, know-

SUBJECT TO A WARM FIRE from the robels on the Virginia bluff the moment we showed up. We went in after dark, made a scaffold on the side of the wall next to the dam, and placed a head log in position

best rifles -as some of them would carry over the river-and the Johnnies opened on us with cannon. We began to think we had "reckoned with our host," but the shot and shell went just in our rear, where there was seven feet of water, and none of us were hurt. But we were fellow-"well, you know how it was yourhad to retire to a safe distance.

will" as they double-quicked out of sight.

st. Few soldiers ever FARED AS WELL AS WE DID

during the siege of Dam No. 5. We held the organized forces of the Confederacy at bay all this time, and they had not been able to do any serious damage to the dam, as there was no place they could plant a battery that we could not pick them off, and they soon ceased to try

One day while the siege was still on the came a reporter named Wray or Ray, a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, I think. Right here I want to say to you privately that if you strike him tell him I want to see him to settle an old grudge of 26 years' standing, and when you read my reasons I think you will say I am justified.

He was quite a dignified cuss; represented himself as a "bigger man" than Gen. Patterson, upon whose staff he said he was. He said he had been ordered by Gen. Patterson-whose forces then were near Greencastle, Pa .- to come to Four Lock on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, where there was a steam-tag lying loaded with 120 tons of coal, have the coal unloaded and the tug taken down the canal two and a balf miles, to slack water, above the dam, where our boys were posted; and in case we could get it down by 9 or 10 that night he (Patterson) would send a party there to cross

Erin at the wheel and

MYSELF IN THE LEAD It is in part about this same tandem team that makes me have a warm fellow-feeling for Mr. Staff Officer Ray, and could we have had him at the end of that drive, some one would have had a job writing his obituary.

At some places there were no trees between the canal and the river, and then we would have to hug the edge of the water in the canal, as the rebels were all along on the Virginia shore, and a good gun would carry a bullet over anywhere. We tagged and pulled, sometimes on our knees and at others on all-fours, and all the way with a curve in our spines, which I fear some of us have never got out yet. We all swore we never wanted to play tow-horse on a tugbont any more, and I for one

never have since. Finally, about midnight, we reached the end of the level, where there were two locks to let us out into slack water or the Potomac. We were just ready to run the boat into the upper lock when we discovered two of the worst rebels in the vicinity floating around in a higan. [Address omitted.] skiff. We asked them what they were doing there, and before they could make any reply

and reported it. Then we called a council of that the second day was far more severe than it was certainly well for us that he succeeded war. We were all of one rank-Aid-de-Camp either the first or third.

woods, when "click, click," greeted my ears, and my hat and hair ruised; but no flash or re-

to fire on one of our boys, so I said, "DON'T SHOOT!" and my answer in a second was from one of our best boys, and was, "My God, Jim, is it you?" to the dam, and as that was the safest place, results than the battle of Antietam, nor the genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The conmost of us went there. Before daylight we benefits to the Union cause any greater .were well satisfied that the report of our being CHAS, A. C. LEAR, Port Kennedy, Pa. surrounded was circulated by those opposed to us, and with the intention of getting us away from the dam, so that its destruction. The value of vacation may be greatly increased could be easily accomplished. My gallant staff by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists officer had failed to make his word good, as none of Gen. Patterson's forces materialized and all of our coal-heaving and tag-pulling was for naught. We left the tag in the lock under

Patterson advanced into "My Maryland," and at an early day crossed into Dixie. Our vigil ceased at Dam No. 5 for the time being, but was resumed again for a short periol in the Fall of 1861. This time our boys were relieved by Col. Leonard, of the 12th or 13th Mass., and we were never again called upon to defend the border.

Many of the brave boys who were with the writer in those early days upon the Potomac afterward enlisted in the Union army, and did VALIANT SERVICE

On the Upper Potomac in the Early Days of the for the old flag. Some of them fell at Chancellorsville, some at Gettysburg, and others in the gloom of the Wilderness. I feel a pride in last of May, 1861, or the 1st day of June, the They were the very first on the Potomac, coming soon after Smater and the Baltimore riot, and they have never received that honorable mention in history that they are so justly entitled to. We were all volunteers who as soon as we saw a chance to serve our country did so, and did what we did from a pure and loyal motive, without hope of honor or pay. I use of the troops around Washington, and its and just that the Government should obtain all don't think it would be any more than right facts in regard to these two engagements, not having taken place so very early in the great rebellion .- SIXTH CORPS.

#### FROM THE GUN-DECK.

A Jack Tar Writes of the Hilton Head Expedition. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue Corp'i Malony, Co. K. 8th Mich., gave an | wheel!!" the dam on the Maryland shore. This lock was interesting account of the trip to Hilton Head. different from any others on the canal, the top His description of the great expedition shows that he was there at least, and I think he has | writers depend on their memory, and that it is some idea of what a nice thing it is to be a quite as defective as that of my comrade above sailor. By the way, he speaks of "getting his | mentioned. I carefully noted down positions, ing we would have to stay 24 hours, as we were sea-legs on," but he should bear in mind that time, etc., during that day, as on all other days, old Neptune calls on all greenhorns to settle | during the war, and have that record complete, with him on or before he crosses the line; and Of course it is of our battery in particular, but this is why he takes away their appetite for the | naturally it often speaks of other commands,

during the night, and by daylight were ready | you, for I was there, and was in the old steam | It was ours he took out to Ringgold on the 17th sloop Mohican, Capt. Gordon, mounting 8 guns | and 18th, and with which he sent his compli-As soon as it got light we began to use our and carrying a complement of 200 men. She ments to Gen. Longstreet, as his troops were was the third in line of battle, and followed in unloading at the station. It was our battery the wake of the Susquehanna, a first-class side- he took with him on the 18th and 19th on his wheel sloop-of-war; the frigate Wabash being second reconnoissance, and it was ours he took the flagship, commanded by Admiral Dupout. to the field on the evening of the 19th, and over, and many of the latter fell into the lock | There was only one frigate, the rest being first | which was with him on the 20th. and second-class sloops and gunboats.

all just a little more than scared, as it was the day, and for a good many of the blue jackets | the way from Rossville. We put our guns in first time many of the boys had ever heard a one long to be remembered, for it was their position in some heavy timber on a slight hill, cannon; and then to have them shot right at a first time to be under fire, and I was no exception to the general rule. I was much amused | direction of Chattanooga. self." But after the scare was over the boys began to sight their old squirrel-rifles and Harper's Ferry muskets to kill, and our screnaders walker and hoisted shells into that fortification.

A little after sunrise of the 20th the infantry about us advanced into the bush to the north-walker and hoisted shells into that fortifications. One day Bob Null, one of the boys, charged that fort, for we were the only vessel that went | woods and halted at a corner of a field. A more an old stove-pipe and put a lot of hay on the near enough to get aground, and were then pleasant, tranquil morning, sky more clear, I powder and pretended he was sighting at a directly in front of the fort and about 700 yards | cannot recall. The men amused themselves by squad of rebs up the river. When the old thing off. We were ordered to lie down, for shots cracking walnuts, writing, and playing cards, went off you ought to have seen those F. F. V.'s were crashing through and through our ship as until just at 9 o'clock we heard a sudden roar "git up and git." I think the column was "at | though she was made of tin. Just before this | of musketry to the east and southeast, apparhappened one of our Third Assistant Engi- ently about a mile distant. We kept this up for 10 or 12 days, some of neers was killed at my side. A heavy shot There was no distinct, separate shots. It the boys on duty a? the time, and others re-lieved every night. Our rations were furnished the jaw and neck, taking a part of his face half a minute the balching of cannon was "But, General," replie by the good, loyal citizens, and they were of the away, also the neck, leaving in the remaining | heard, and in less than a minute that too beportion of his mouth a quid of tobacco just | came a solid roar. visible. It was a sight never to be forgotten. When told to lie down I turned to the star-board side facing the battery, and lying down move forward. As we advanced and halted by athwart ship, head toward the fire; and it was | turns we saw a column of cavalry to the northmy salvation, for had I stretched out fore and east marching to the east, as we were. It was aft I would have got the dose the next man to about a mile distant. The writer spoke to

The ship at this time was doing her best to back off, and the Wabash had stopped to cover | but the truth was disclosed when, about 11 a. us with her starboard guns. The roar was ter- m., shell came in very lively from the north, writer was in Clear Spring, Md., when along rifle, and as shots struck our noble craft she recled and trembled with the shock, while smoke hung around us in a cloud. Fortune at this time was in our favor, and in a few min- on the battery, which was so far back in the utes we were clear, and springing to our guns underbrush that we could only locate it by the we tossed our shells into the works like so smoke as it arose above the brush. They had many bisenits.

I don't like to criticize the Corporal, for he was too far away, but there was no water for a | through the horse of our Orderly Sergeant on wessel to float in that the guns of Fort Walker | the instant he dismounted. Gen. Granger could not reach. In the last round the Mohican and several

gunboats took position above Fort Walker, mounted his horse and said:
where we obtained a raking position, and "Follow me. I have work for while so firing dismounted several of the rebel | place!" guns and caused them to hoist the white flag. An incident happened at this battle that edge of the brush to the eastward for about a does not often occur. As we were passing Fort quarter of a mile, when we halted on quite an Beauragard a 32-pound shot, fired from one of elevated plateau, the ground to the east being her guns, came in just forward the smoke- about 40 feet lower, and cleared for over half a stack, penetrating the starboard bulwarks, mile. Off to the east, in the opening, we could then through a range of sand-bags placed see a few of our men walking over the field, around the fire-room hatch, through both sides and there were patches of smoke, as, though in Dixie. All of this sounded very nice to the of the hatch, then through another range of many men had been engaged clearing a field, boys, and several of us drove down at once and sand-bags on the port side of the hatch. At began to be able worked hard and before night had over 100 | ward with long strides, had his timbers knocked | ing going on, and we lay about on the ground tons off the boat, when we called a halt. I from under him by this ball going between his until, precisely at 12 m., Gen. Steedman gave want it here distinctly understood that I was legs. Down he went, not knowing what had the command to stand to arms, and then were so far apart that we had no trouble in having no engineer, and not liking to run the pounder come rolling back from the waterway, moving freely along with our guns and caissons. risk of getting blown up or blowing some one where it had spent its force and stopped along The infantry straggled along on both sides and among our guns. The rebels gave an untried to get a horse or a mule, but army mules jack tars grabbed the shot and started on a run | earthly yell and came charging toward us were not plenty on the Potomac in those days. forward, where he shoved it into a long broad- from the east over another rise of ground. and the parties who had them swore they were not going to have their mules shot by the rebels going down the canal. So finally we decided on a tandem team of five men, with loyal, Beauregard, stopped about 20 seconds with us, ately, as if by magic, were in line and counterbig-hearted and big-bodied Johnny Roach from and then it was sent on to Fort Walker. What charging. Gen. Steedman, who was at the damage it did there would be hard to tell, but | head of the column, wheeled his horse, and

> prolonged cheer went up from our crew that was taken up by one ship and another, until it as he urged his horse on through the men until died away in some distant craft far down the he reached the flag, which he grabbed, and Say, Corporal, did you notice from your posi- the flag frantically, continually yelling "Halt!" tion the thousands of shell boxes that came | Finally the infantry halted, and he ordered floating down towards you, looking like a long them to right face and marched them calmly string of ducks? The water was covered with up the ridge until we reached the end of it, them for miles away, for when the shell was taken out the box was tossed overboard. I Ohio, Col. Banning, commanding, supporting would like to ask our friend Malony if he rec- us on the left flank, we had a boy placed aboard of us, some 10 Gen. Longstreet tried so hard so many times

the wanderings of the 8th Mich. and the Corpo-ral, I must close, for here comes the Boatswain held the ridge until dusk,—two of our guns piping watch below to turn out. "Avast heav-ing-Belay!"-J. L. Blaisdell, U. S. S. Mo-and ours, as Col. Banning says, was the last

## The Fighting at Gettysburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: According to From what we could get out of them we learned the official statement given by W. R. Balch, that a raport had got-out that we were all surrounded. They said one party of rebels had
crossed above us and another below, and were
closing in upon us.

The duration of the second day's battle at Gettysburg was four and a half hours on the Fedat a house on a plantation near camp. I had a
receive letters from any of his old comrades.

The writer lost his discharge in the Summer of
the duration of the second day's battle at Gettysburg was four and a half hours on the Fedtion bearing two flags.

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The wri or a total of eight and a half hours. The third | they belonged and where he got them. Will | night to run the guard and steal some chickens. We made up our minds we would not pay day's fighting, by the same authority, is said to not some one let the world know about this? We managed to clude the guards and made for any attention to the report we had just heard, have lasted 12 hours. I do not wish to be Of course I was not with him the whole of that the nearest plantation. We found the chickens but go on with the boat. I had just drawn the slaughtered by a dozen or two comrades who afternoon, for I had a company in front that re- were in a small inclosure made of round logs, line taut to start the boat out of the lock, when were there and saw all things, for be it quired constant attention. I saw him have but leaving a small entrance for the fowls to pass I heard the rattle of a wagon on the bluff over- known I was not there,-but I nevertheless one flag, and that was seized not from a retreathead, which was so unusual that I went back | believe from what I have read of the battle | ing regiment, but from a charging one; and

seven in number-went out to reconnoiter. My | Ewell's attack on the Federal right was in | of the Cumberland would have been scaled. route was in the main road and up a very steep | severity equal to Fickett's charge on the third bill, on the top of which the road turned to the day. Fourth, the historic charge of the Louisiright and over the bluff to the dam half a ana Tigers was equally grand, and accomplished just as much as Pickett's charge did, so far as told of some other part of the field. I hope that side, penning me in like a skunk in a trap. I had just left the main road and entered the the general results were concerned. Fifth, comrades who are in possession of positive Some one came out of the house and I thought port of arms followed. I had a trusty revolver by A. P. Hill's Corps, and drove Sickles's (Third) cocked, but would not use it, as I could not | Corps from the field, and but for the timely | facts. They are very misleading. believe we were surrounded, and I did not wish arrival of Sykos's (Fifth) Corps would have turned Meade's left. Sixth, nearly if not quite the guiden boy, who did not shoot a rebel Colothree hours of the third day's fighting was by | nel or any one else that day, as he assured me artillery alone, the casualties of which are far himself in the presence of several witnesses less than when infantry is engaged. I am, that night.—E. N. N., St. Louis, Mo. He was from the squad at the dam, and they spaded that the heaviest fighting at Gettysalso had heard we were all surrounded, and burg was done on the second day, and but for is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountthe fall of Vicksburg, Miss., at about the same | ain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in and were surprised at our presence so near time, July 4, 1863, the battle of Gettysburg one of its forest glades. It is now the baven of them. They had pickets on all roads leading would not have been any more decisive in its many consumptives, who find benefit in her

A \$2 Washing Machine Free.

To introduce them we will give away 1,000 the bluff, and sun-up found most of us at our bomes. Tired? yes; alcepy? yes; discouraged? chines. No wash-board or rubbing required. GEN. STEEDMAN.

His Brilliant Services at Chickamauga. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have recently seen several articles in various periodicals in reference to the part taken in the battle of Chickamauga on Sept. 20, 1863, by Gen. Steedman that I am inclined to think are very erroneous. The idea of writing important history from memory after the lapse of a quarter century is certainly most unsafe. To illustrate how easily we can be mistaken, even concerning what was of great importance to us, I will

mention a recent point.

One of my comrades, in reading the history of our battery, said that the author must have been mistaken as to which section of the battery occupied the summit of Rocky Face, Ga. The history says the right section was there, and one of the guns was so situated during the most of the day that the gunners had to lie prone upon the ground to save them from the rebel sharpshooters. The comrade belonged to that section, and he insisted that his section was not on the mountain, but that the center section was there. Now, on reference to the record of the day, written as the events were transpiring, we found that the history was coron account of their magnitude, but from their rect, and that my comrade had entirely forgotten that his section made itself immortal that day, and even his own gun, for it was while standing on that gun that Gen. W. T. Sherman issued the greatest command ever uttered by man since the world began, and which caused Gen. Jos. E. Johnston to immediately retreat,

"Attention, Creation! By Nations, right In reading the various accounts of Chicksmauga, it seems to me that nearly all the old army bean and the salt junk of the sailor. etc. Ours was the only battery under Gen. Now, friend Malony, I can shake hands with | Steedman during the whole of that campaign.

We reached the field about 6 p. m. on the As he says, the 7th of November was a lovely | 19th, going on the trot and gallop a portion of

tion. I believe the Mohican was the nearest to for some time we finally emerged from the

In a few minutes Gen. Gordon Granger, who was near our battery, gave the command to | number and draw accordingly." Gen. Granger about it, telling him it was rebel cavalry, but the General said it must be ours: where the cavalry had entered the timber.

Gen. Granger had us take position on a slight elevation on open ground and train our guns splendid range on our position, and every shell came as close as we desired. One passed sighted one of our guns, but as he did so a shell passed only a few inches above his head. He "Follow me. I have work for you in another

We limbered up and followed him along the

this shot had an experience that is not often came dashing back, yelling as loud as he could: seen, and as it went on its way rebelward a

"Halt! Halt! For God's sake, men, halt!" He swung his black hat and swayed his body wheeling his horse, facing to the west, waved

years old, that had been brought out by them. | that afternoon to break, that he might cut our are remained on the ship until she went home army in two and whip it in detail. Seven in June, 1862, from the blockade off Fort | times his men charged up to and a little over the summit of the ridge next east of us that Hoping to hear at some future time more of afternoon; but even his mer could not stand -and ours, as Col. Banning says, was the last battery to leave the bloody field of Chickamauga, except those left in the hands of the rebels, and the only battery on that part of the

field where his regiment fought. Gen. Boynton says that Gen. Steedman caught sion of Longstreet the fate of the Army

And what has become of little Johnny Clem,

sumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

he bluff, and sun-up found most of us at our celebrated self-operating washing manomes. Tired? yes; sleepy? yes; discouraged? If you want one send your name at once to Monarch Laundry works, 82 Warren St., N. Y.

To introduce them we will give away 1,000

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED RAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable, and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials. Free, F. Hiscox, sos B'dway, N. Y.

CHAMPION HILLS. The 8th Ill. Rises to Speak About the 6-Gun Bat-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to comrades of the 32d Ohio who are claiming so much for their regiment at the battle of Champion Hills. I fear that they—that is, the ones that are doing the "fighting them over' again-must have been a little to the rear if they are writing about the 6-gun battery on

the left of the rebel line. The Third Brigade, Third Division, Sevenand during the siege of Vicksburg was composed of the 8th and 81st Ill., 7th Mo. and 32d Ohio. When we came upon the line of battle at Champion Hills the 8th Ill, was detached from the brigade and sent to the right of our line with orders to flank and charge the battery, which was done in good style, Lieut.-Col. Sturgis leading the charge. When the boys of the 8th raised the yell at the edge of the timber in the valley below, the six guns were turned about and double-shotted with canister. It was hot, but "get there" we would and did. The brave men at the battery stood to their work until the last one of them was shot down.

When we gained the hill we passed the battery, crossed the road and the field, but did not go far until we saw the entire rebel line falling back toward us, and we had to retrace our tracks, taking with us between 300 and 400 prisoners. When we returned to the battery the 124th Ill. had just gained the top of the hill. The boys of the 124th might have thought that they were the first to reach the battery, but we beg to differ with them, for we know that we were the first to get there. Comrade Hays says that the battery was

turned over to the 32d Ohio. That is news to me, and perhaps to most of the brigade. Boys, give it to us straight, or we will have to tell the part that we took in other engagements, the honor of which is claimed by others. If of Raymond, Miss., but I have never heard the regiment mentioned as taking a part in that skirmish, where the company of which I was a 21st Ind. battery, which the 175th N. Y. supmember lost over 50 per cent, of its fighting | ported at Port Hudson, force. If there are any of the 8th Ill. still answering to roll-call on earth, I would like to hear from them. Wake up and tell us something about the cold and hot time we had at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, where the regiment, with the 11th Ill., lost considerably over 50 per cent. in killed and wounded .- A. J FLOREY, Co. A, 8th Ill., Eagle Point, Ore.

GEN. NELSON'S DEATH. The Story of the Unfortunate Affair Told by

Comrade Who Was There. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Jeff C Davis reported to Gen. Nelson at Louisville that he had the brigade assigned to his command ready for service, and wanted to know if he could get arms for them.

Nelson asked, " How many men have you? Davis replied, " About 2,500, sir." "About 2,500!" answered Nelson. "You a Regular officer, and report 'about' the number of men in your command! You should report

"But, General," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the arms now; I only wanted to know if I could get them, and when, and having learned that I would ascertain the exact "About 2,500," said Nelson. "I suspend you

from your command, and order you to report immediately to Gen. Wright." Subsequently they again met at the Galt House, when Gen. Davis asked an explanation, and remarked: "Gen. Nelson, I am a General officer, and as such I wish to be treated." Nelson replied, "You do not deserve it, sir,

when you are ignorant of the number of your "But, General, I wish an explanation-I demand it," persisted Davis. Nelson replied, "You've got all you deserve, you puppy!" at the same time slapping Davis in the face, while he continued his abuse. The blow and the language were too much

for the spirited nature of Davis. He immediately turned to a friend, borrowed a pistol, and stepping up to his superior bade him defend himself. As Nelson turned he fired, the ball of Lee. passing through Nelson's body, and causing almost instant death. Nelson was a brave soldier, but he had an

irritable temper. It is an old adage that "He who would govern others, must first learn to govern himself." Had Nelson adopted this principle in early life, he might still have been doing honor to himself and service to his country.

Gen. Davis was arrested, but was released and restored to his command. He was the first Colonel of the 22d Ind., and afterward a promi--J. C. BERESFORD, Co. K, 2d Ohio, Mitchell's,

## The Last Battle.

M. Riddle, 3d Ind. battery, Blue Rapids, Kan., claims the capture of Fort Blakely on April 9, 1865, as the last battle of the rebellion, and ends by saying: "I have never yet seen a man Md., July 15, 1864, and the crime for which he one of April 9, 1885." Comrade Riddle has not seen me, and I doubt if he has ever seen any of Wilson's cavalry, or he would not think of making such a claim.

On the 14th of April, 1865, as we passed through the town of Tuskegee, Ala., Capt. Stewart and 10 men were detailed from Co. L. 1st Wis. Cav., to go to the right (south) of the main road to Columbus, Ga., to collect extra horses and mules for the use of the regiment. On the same morning our brigade, under command of Col. O. H. LaGrange, was sent to the left with orders to proceed to West Point, Ga., and attack that place at the same time the attack would be made on Columbus by Wilson with his main column.

These arrangements were carried out to the letter in the afternoon of the 16th of April, 1865, and Capt. J. H. Stewart, with his squad of 10 men, after performing the duty assigned him on the 14th, being unable to follow and overtake our brigade on their forced march to West Point, had the privilege of witnessing the battle of Columbus, Ga., as spectators, from a high elevation to the southwest of that city on the Alabama side of the river. I being one of Capt. Stewart's party, now lay claim to having witnessed the last battle of the war, fought at Columbus, Ga., on the afternoon of the 16th and early morning of the 17th of April, 1865. Why do not some of Wilson's men write up that raid, one of the grandest of the war?-W. H. BAR-GER, Co. L, 1st Wis. Cav., Hebron, Neb.

## Caught la a Trap.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While we were lying at Camp Benton, Md., in the Fall the fing of a retreating regiment and forced it of 1861, a number of the officers were boarding in and out. The main entrance being securely locked, we were afraid to break the lock, as it was so near the house. We went to a fence, got to an Eighth Corporal. Our council resulted in a heavy scout being sent out. We left the the second day. Second, the losses on the have held the gap alone, and with that gap in crawl under and hand out the chickens. I worked with great caution to get them by the neck, so they would not "squawk." I had The one who informed the author of "Old | handed out four or five when I made a miss-grab, Chickamauga" in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and one made a tetrible noise. To my horror of June 2 was also much mistaken, or else he | the boys let go of the log which let down the proof will give us the truth of the part taken | my doom was scaled, but after a while all was in that battle by Gen. Steedman at all times of still. There was nothing but a ground floor, the day. Do not give memory or reports as and that was in bad condition to undertake to dig out of, especially when I had nothing to dig with except my hands. I would have given a month's wages for a spoon to dig my way out. While I was pondering over my situation I heard a whisper "Bill, Bill." I said, "Is that you, boys? For heaven's sake pry up this coop and let me out." They did so and I made my escape, after first handing out some more chickens .- W. T. SEARLS, Jackson, Mich. It outrivals all-Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.



## PICKET SHOTS.

throw a dose of canister into the ranks of the From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

Personal.

Warren Lindsey, Kansas Center, Kan., writes of the great pleasure it has given him to find teenth Corps, during the campaigns around so many of his old comrades through the medium of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE. A communication from him published some months ago brought him a large number of answers.

Henry Green, Washington, Ill., says he served in the war with Mexico in Co. E, 2d Pa., and was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and others. In 1862 he enlisted in the 14th Ill. Cav., but was badly injured by an accident while drilling, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and placed on duty at In-dianapolis. He speaks in high terms of Gen.

Black's administration of the Pension Bureau. Charles E. Torrence, 3241 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., wishes the address of Comrade Locke, of Massachusetts, who omitted to give his residence in his article recently published in THE | they vote for hereafter. NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

has never applied for a pension.

Jared F. Hubbs, Carthage, Ill., wishes to correspond with a member of Co. D. 17th V.R. C., who was stationed at Indianapolis in 1864. John H. Eadie, Commander, Shaw Post, 112, New Brighton, Staten Island, says he served three years and more as faithfully as any soldier could in the 175th N. Y. His heart goes out in sympathy with many of his old comrades who are broken in health and cannot to the satisfaction of the pension authorities conmemory serves me right we were at the battle | nect their present condition with their exwould like to hear from some member of the

> W. F. Johnson, Co. C, 31st Ind., Harvey, Kan., would be glad to have the address of G. Woogan, of that company. N. H. Church, Sergeant, 80th Ind., and Captain, 124th U.S. C. T., 802 S. Halsted street, Chicago, Ill., would like the addresses of Capt. J. C. Green, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. I. N. Holden, Maj. L. Hammond and Lieut. A. S. Dyer. He

vey, Co. I, 1st B. R. B. Information Asked and Given. Mrs. Hiram Merchant, Eden, O., would be glad to have the address of Lieut. McDonald. who commanded the Pioneer Corps, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps.

Mrs. Mary Dignan, 108 West Smith St., Des Moines, Iowa, wishes to know the company and of the services of his regiment in East Tennes-(father and son) belonged. They enlisted at lanta campaign. He hopes the next pension Galena, Iil., in a regiment from that State. bill that is passed by Congress will be so framed

ber of the fire department. He has written | will "give us some more." repeatedly to him at Columbus, but his letters | A. J. McMillan, 1st Ark. Cav., Wylie, Tex., have all been returned.

C. W. Sloat, Geneva, O., asks what battery it was that fired into and burned the steamer Clara Belic between Vicksburg and the mouth of White River, and also what troops were on

S. F. Beckwith, New Bethlehem, Pa., asks what troops were engaged in the battle of Maryland Hights, fought early in July, 1864, and what regiment it was that was held in reserve. Thos. Richardson, Co. B, 17th Ill., National Military Home, Ohio, would like to know the whereabouts of Mrs. E. P. Chase, who in 1864-'5 lived in Washington, D. C., and was very kind to the soldiers in the hospitals. J. J. Sutton, Co. H, 2d W. Va. Cav., Sciotoville,

O., asks what regiment was stationed at Washington, Ark., in the Spring of 1865. It lost a fine flag at that place after the surrender

Mrs. Betsy A. Simpkins, Sun Prairie, Wis., asks information in regard to her son, Frederick Jackson, who was taken prisoner and confined in Libby and Andersonville. He belonged to Co. E, 19th Mass. She has never heard from him, and supposes him to be dead. David G. Cooper, Co. H, 6th Ohio Cav., Ironton, O., answering the question of H. J. Shapley, Copopa, O., says he witnessed the execution of the men referred to, near Hancock Station, Va., Dec. 10, 1864. Rowe and Smith were hanged on the day named, and the nent General in the Army of the Cumberland. | third a few days later. They were members of a New York regiment, and were executed for

H. J. Shapley, Copopa, O., has a very warm EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade F. has been the means of putting him in commufeeling for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, because it nication with a number of his old comrades. He would like to know the name, rank and was executed.

> Mrs. J. B. Stifler, Red Bluff, Cal., inquires for the whereabouts of Jao. B. Stiffer, Co. D, 13th Pa. Cav. Papers of importance await him at his old home, Hollidaysburg, Pa. J. N. Bench, Sergeant, 40th Ohio, West Jefferwho is acquainted with the facts, will give an near Ringgold, Ga., in the Summer of 1864. who were executed near Hancock Station, southeast of Petersburg, in March, 1865, says he finds in his diary that on March 3 two men belonging to the 64th N. Y., and on March 10 one belonging to Co. A, 69th N. Y., were ex-

ecuted for desertion. Mrs. Elizabeth Ruhl, Lancaster, Pa., asks information concerning her former husband, John Rose Michael, who was a teamster in the Union army, and was reported to have died about November, 1863, in Washington, from the effects of the kick of a mule.

Wm. H. Hicks, McAllerton, Ind. Ter., re-plying to inquiries, says the address of Abel Lee, 2d Mo. Cav., (Merrill's Horse,) is Box 114, McAllerton, Ind. Ter. Col. J. M. Glover, 3d Mo. Cav., may be addressed Newark, Mo.; Jas. McMullin, of the same regiment, at McAller-

## Lost and Found.

sword on which is engraved the name of R. From the number of Union troops actually en-Wain, Co. A, 1st Ohio Cav. The owner may gaged, and the number of killed and wounded, have it by addressing F. Bowen (or Bower), as compared with the strength and losses of

1867 near Macomb, Ill., and he will pay a liberal reward for its return. He has in his possession the discharge of Franklin E. Davis, Co. D. 123d Ind.

a fine cavalry saber hanging to the rafters of the barracks at Camp Carrington. The saber Moore's Cavalry on the Confederate side. In was a present from his Captain, John H. Linday, the year 1872, I think it was, I was chief officer and he offers \$5 for its return. Cyrus Seiler, Box 837, Goshen, Ind., has a of Pabilon de Pica, in Peru, and became ac-Twentieth Corps badge and silver star bearing

H. W. Prescott, 1st Me. battery, Mapleton, La., a small writing-box containing several ar- Mass. ticles. The one he most highly prized was an ambrotype of his father about 60 years of age. He would be grateful for its return. He would

ste named Geo. W. Day, of Co. D, 12th Va., into

Valentine Nye, Co. I, 12th Ind. Cav., Tyner land, Co. D, 12th Ind. Cav. J. H. Pigman, Co. F, 2d Ky., Frinkland, Iowa.

like to correspond with some comrade in North-ern or Central California.

many obligations for its return. The Only machine that received an award on both Horse-power and Thresher and Clemer, at the Centennial Exhibition; was awarded the two last Cold Medal's given by the New York State Agricultural Society on Horse-powers and Threshers; and is that Only Thresher relected from the vast number built in the United States, for Illustration and description in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics, "recently published, thus adopting it as through the Testament and lodged in a fold of his blanket. The writer would be glad to rester to him or his friends.

Many obligations for its return.

E. S. Davis, Danbury, Conn., has a Testament that of "Compound Oxygen." Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, the physicians who have been for years treating their patients with this remedy, are glad to satisfy the curious in regard to it, and will mail free to any applicant a copy of their brochure of his blanket. The writer would be glad to restored.

Address. Allaho Rander, Cobishill, Schobarie Co., N. X.

Store it to him or his friends.

Random Shots. Nels Jargenson, Co. I, 1st Wis. Cav., Spring-

water, Wis., says his regiment had a sharp engagement with the enemy on the 16th of April, 1845, at West Point, Ga., which he thinks was the last fight of the war.

Monroe Masterson, Co. F. 12th Ky., Roswell, Dak., says a good word for his regiment and its conduct at the battle of Franklin. It belonged to Reilley's Brigade. S. A. Vendon, Co. A, 87th Pa., Portsmouth, Iowa, insists that Gen. Custis Lee was captured by the Sixth Corps at Sailor's Creek. He wonders if there are any survivors of the 87th. He

never sees anything from the regiment. Aaron Henry, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav., Box 355, Waterloo, N. Y., referring to the use of the bayonet, says he saw a number of bayonet wounds. He saw one man with seven, which caused his death. Wm. Haney, Co. B, 51st Ind., Centralia, Ill.,

correcting Comrade Frederick in regard to the make-up of the Third Brigade, Third Division,

O. F. Cole, Pound, Wis., replying to a question, J. E. Forrester, Co. F, 1st N. H. Art., West says the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Burke, N. H., says he served through the en-Corps, was composed of the 53d, 116th, 145th and 148th Pa., 64th and 66th N. Y. and 7th N. tire war and was honorably discharged. He Y. H. A. Col. Brooke, who commaded the bri-

gade, belonged to the 53d Pa. W. A. Clark, Co. I, 7th N. Y. H. A., Newark, N. J., replying to a comrade, says that John R. Brooke was Colonel of the 53d Pa. The regiments composing the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, commanded by him in 1864, were the 2d Del., 53d, 145th and 148th Pa., 64th and 66th N. Y. The 7th N. Y. H. A. joined the brigade about May 16.

D. W. Cooper, 1st Ill. battery, Victor, Kan., does not quite agree with Comrade Doyle in his posure and hardship in the army. The writer | criticism of "Carleton." The writer has read all of "Carleton's" articles in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and is much pleased with them. While they contain some errors he believes that in the main they are correct and reliable. In regard to the death of Gen. Polk the writer thinks t will never be known what battery killed

James Armstrong, Co. A, 14th Ind., Rosedale, Ind., thinks the Eastern comrades do not blow their bugles as vociferously as their comrades in the West. He thinks that more men were killed and wounded in the State of Virginia, would also like to hear from Edward McGarif the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg be included, than in all the other States put together. The writer served one year in Co. A. 14th Ind., Army of the Potomac, and one year in Co. F. 25th Ind., marching to the sea with

D. C. Yates, Sergeant, Co. G, 12th Ky. Cav., Grissom's Landing, Ky., sends a brief sketch regiment to which Patrick and James Dignan | see under Col. Frank Wolford and on the At-

rmation concerning his brother, Asa Trues- not given,) was much pleased with the sketch of FRIBUNE for one year for \$7.50. dale, who belonged to Co. E, 43d Ohio. He has the escape from Harper's Ferry by Maj. Bell. not been heard from since 1874, at which time The writer was there and distinctly remembers he was living in Columbus, O., and was a mem- all the circumstances. He hopes that Maj. Bell

> says, in response to the inquiry of a comrade, that he was one of the Seventh Corps who served on the Southwestern frontier. He would be very glad to hear by letter from any of his old comrades. J. N. Buckley, Co. K. 106th Ill., Lincolnville. Kan., sends a short sketch of the services of

his regiment, beginning with the Vicksburg campaign under Grant. B. W. Merritt, 3d N. Y. battery, Odell, Neb., thinks many of the old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, especially the ex-prisoners of war, will not think favorably of the joint Reunion of the Army of the Potomac with the

#### Army of Northern Virginia. What Gen. Sheridan Said.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade Porter, 11th Vt., pretends to give what Sheridan said of the position of affairs at Cedar Creek when he reached the field. What Sheridan did say in his report and what comrade Porter says he said are two different things. This is what

he did say: On arriving at the front I found Merritt's and Custer's Divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, and Gen. Getty's Division, of the Sixth Corps, opposing the enemy. I suggested to Gen. Wright that we would fight on Getty's line, and to transfer Custer to the right at once, as he (Custer) and Merritt from being on the right in the morning had been transferred to the left; that the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps, which were to the right and rear of Getty about two miles, should be ordered up, and also that the Nineteenth Corps, which was on the right and rear of those two divisions, should be hastened up, before the enemy attacked Getty Sheridan's Report in Moore's Rebeillon Record.

Vol. 2) Comrade Porter interpolates into the report the words "being the only troops that had continuonaly confronted him since the first attack" after reference to the cavalry and Getty's Division; omits several sentences of importance bearing on Sheridan's opinion of Wright's generalship, and also omits the words "right and" from the position of the Nineteenth Corps, conveying the idea that the Nineteenth Corps was in a safe position in the rear of these two divisions of the Sixth Corps. While on reports, son, O., asks if some survivor of the 115th III. I ask attention to the following extract from Sheridan's report of this battle: " I am pleased account of the murder of Ass't Surg. Jones, to be able to state that the strength of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps and Crook's command was T. A. Hamilton, Co. H, 116th Pa., Talley now being rapidly augmented by the return Cavey, Pa., replying to the inquiry of H. J. of those who had gone to the rear early in the Shapley, Copopa, O., in regard to the three men | day." The italics are mine.-H. A. TRIPP, 29th Me., Blue Hill, Me.

No Doubt it was a Hard Fight. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read with much interest Comrade Dihel's criticism on Col. Fred Grant's account of the battle of ishment is required. Champion Hills, Miss. I was a member of Co. A. 34th Ind., under "Pap" McGinnis, and can verify Comrade Dihel's account as being correct. After expending our 100 rounds of ammunition, we were getting the worst of the bargain. Our men were being fearfully slaughtered, and while we were replenishing our cartridge-boxes, Gen. Logan, seeing the situation, brought up a part of his corps, and they went right through our line to the front just as the whole rebel line gave way. It was the 11th Ind. that took the battery to our left, and it lost heavily, getting in such close quarters that it could not wait to load, but the men took their short guns by the muzzle, and as with clubs, they knocked Frank McClure, Murfreesboro, Tenn., has a the rebels in the head from around the guns.

Was He Telling the Truth I EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I read a communication from T. H. Merry, Co. L, 2d Mass. Cav., California Battalion, giving what he knew E. D. Gray, Co. F. 11th Ind. Cav., Blooming- of the battle of Cedar Creek. I don't propose ton, Ind., says that when he was discharged at | to criticize the action of any troops engaged on Indianapolis Oct. 2, 1865, being sick, he left that day, but will tell you of a fact, vouched for by a resident of the Valley, and who served in of an American bark loading guano at the port quainted with the gentleman above referred to the inscription, "F. Beck, Co. D, 147th P. V." who assured me he was well acquainted with the hadge was handed him by an ex-Confederof our (Union) officers, and carried it through whose possession it came during the war. He the lines early that evening, thereby giving gave it to the writer to be returned to the the rebels the opportunity of relieving the infantry picket-line on our left. I understood from him that the relieving regiment was Dak., says that just before starting on the first dressed in Union blue. -CHAS. O. WELCH, Co. Red River expedition he left at Berwick's Bay, M, 2d Mass. Cav., California Battalion, Salem,

or Rome on a day in the year A. D. 1 might have heard the question asked by the teacher, "How many elements are there in nature?" City, Ind., has the discharge of John Vough- and the scholar's answer, as found in the books, would have been, "Four-earth, air, fire and water." That answer was as far as science had says that in 1865 there was sent to him by mail | reached at that time, but diligent research, from his home in Burlington, O., to Baltimore, prosecuted in the intervening ages, has given Md., a silver medal in the shape of a Maltese to the scholar of to-day a different answer. A cross, engraved nearly as follows: "Presented to J. H. Pigman by Col. Thos. D. Sedgwick, 2d Ky. Inf., for meritorious services." He never to by a modern scholar with "Sixty-four!" received the package, and if any comrade One of the most interesting discoveries made knows anything of it the writer will be under in modern times by delvers into the mysteries nany obligations for its return.

E. S. Davis, Danbury, Conn., has a Testament STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, the physi-

From Four to Sixty-Four.

A visitor to a school examination in Athens

For nearly a year I had to be fed and turned in bed. I could find no relief. My stomach was rained and out to pieces with powerful medicines taken to effect a cure, so that I was compelled to live on bread and water, I suffered over twenty-fluo years in this way. I was induced to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and I am Now Well. with this medicine at hand I am enabled to enjoy a good night's rest; also food, such as ment and pastry, which I have been deprived of for twenty-tre years. If any doubt this statement I will send the proof at once.

GARRETT LANSING.

Troy, N. Y.

Jay Sweet, Albany, N. Y., says:
It is my picasure, it not my absolute duty toward those who are struggling for very life against the deadly diseases of the kidneys, to add my testimony to the already weighty evidence of THE MARVELOUS EFFICACY OF Fourth Corps, says that during 1864 and '65 it was composed of the 15th and 49th Ohio, 8th Kan., 89th III and 51st Ind.

F. Fohrun, 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles, Burlington, N. Y., is glad to see so many of the comrades who supported Cleveland getting their eyes open. He hopes they will be more careful who they vote for hereafter.

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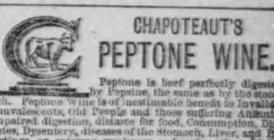
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